



Germany's Answer Postpones Break

THE CONCESSION.

"As the German Government repeatedly declared, it cannot dispense with the use of the submarine weapon in the conduct of warfare against enemy trade. The German Government, however, has now decided to make a further concession, adapting methods of submarine war to the interests of neutrals.

"The German Government is prepared to do its utmost to confine operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German Government believes, now, as before, that it is in agreement with the Government of the United States.

"The German Government, guided by this idea, notifies the Government of the United States that German naval forces have received the following order:

"In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives, unless the ship attempt to escape or offer resistance."

THE STRING TO THE CONCESSION.

"But neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for existence, shall, for the sake of neutral interests, restrict the use of an effective weapon if the enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating the rules of international law.

"Accordingly, the German Government is confident that, in consequence of the new orders issued to the naval forces, the Government of the United States will also now consider all impediments removed which may have been in the way of mutual co-operation toward restoration of the freedom of the seas during the war, as suggested in the note of July 23, 1915, and it does not doubt that the Government of the United States will now demand and insist that the British Government shall forthwith observe the rules of international law universally recognized before the war, as are laid down in the notes presented by the Government of the United States to the British Government, December 28, 1914, and November 4, 1915.

"Should steps taken by the Government of the United States not attain the object it desires, to have the laws of humanity followed by all belligerent nations, the German Government would then be facing a new situation, in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision."

4 MORE IRISH REBELS SHOT; 18 GO TO JAIL

Brother of 'President' Pearce Among Those Executed.

16 DEATH EDICTS ARE COMMUTED

15 Escape with Ten-Year Sentences, Other Gets Eight Years.

Dublin, May 5.—Four more rebel prisoners were sentenced to death by court-martial and shot yesterday. This was announced officially. The men were Joseph Plunkett, Edward Daly, Michael O'Hanrahan and William Pearse.

Fifteen other rebels were sentenced to death, the official statement adds, but later their sentences were commuted to ten years' penal servitude. The death sentence of another prisoner was commuted to eight years' penal servitude. Two rebels were sentenced to ten years in prison.

The following official communication was issued this afternoon:

"Four prisoners, Joseph Plunkett, Edward Daly, Michael O'Hanrahan and William Pearse, were sentenced to death and shot this morning, after the sentence had been confirmed by the general commanding in chief.

Lives of Fifteen Spared.

"Fifteen others sentenced to death were commuted to ten years' penal servitude. They were Thomas Bevan, Thomas Walsh, Finian Lynch, Michael Mervin, Dennis O'Callaghan, P. E. Sweeney, Patrick McNeary, Peter Glancy, William Tobin, George Irvine, John Doherty, J. J. Walsh, James McLinn, J. J. Reid and John Williams.

"Another prisoner, John McGarry, was commuted from death to eight years.

Two others, Francis Fahey and Richard Davys, were sentenced to ten years.

Plunkett of Noted Family.

Joseph Plunkett was one of the seven original signers of the proclamation of the Irish Provisional Government. When Patrick H. Pearse, Provisional President, Thomas J. Clarke and Thomas MacDonagh met a similar fate, it was announced in cable dispatches that the remaining four signers of the proclamation, Plunkett and James Connolly were in prison and that S. MacDiarmid and E. Ceannt had not been accounted for. MacDiarmid, who is a cripple and in feeble health, and Ceannt and James Connolly, three of the original signers, apparently are still alive.

The Irishmen were a member of the Catholic branch of the famous Irish family of that name.

William Pearse was a brother of Patrick H. Pearse. He was a sculptor and was once a tutor in the Irish boys' school, of which his brother was head master.

Edward Daly and Michael O'Hanrahan have not played prominent roles in the revolutionary movement.

VILLA IS LOCATED. REPORT TO PERSHING

Bandit Declared Found Near Chihuahua City.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

El Paso, Tex., May 5.—Pancheo Villa has been located in the mountains thirty miles north of Santa Isabel and thirty miles west of Chihuahua City, according to a report received by General Pershing to-day and telegraphed to General Frederick Funston at El Paso.

Villa is said to have been located by American scouts, who have quietly been working on information obtained at San Antonio, an American cavalry base in Mexico, that Villa either never had left the Cusihuiriachic country or had returned there after getting below Parral.

"THAT'S FINE," BRYAN'S VIEW OF GERMAN NOTE

Then the Commoner Says Wilson's Nomination Is Certain.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Columbia, Mo., May 5.—"Say, that's fine, isn't it?" was William J. Bryan's comment when told this evening of Germany's note being regarded as virtually acceding to the demands of the United States as to the use of submarines. "I believe that you can say the news is gratifying to all of us," he added.

Discussing politics, Mr. Bryan said there was no doubt about the nomination of President Wilson.

"The political situation is somewhat complicated," the commoner continued, "by the fact that we do not know how completely the Republican party will be reunited. Our success four years ago was due to the division in the party, and our chances this year will be materially bettered if the Republicans put up two candidates."

48 HOURS IN PARIS. SKY HERO'S REWARD

Has Every Decoration, Then Wings 17th German Plane.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, May 5.—Adjutant Navarre, the superfluous of French aviation, has exhausted the repertoire of French official rewards. He wears the military medal, the war cross and the cross of the Legion of Honor and has been made an officer in the Legion.

On bringing down his seventeenth German machine the authorities, at a loss what recognition to make, summoned him to headquarters and asked: "What would you like more than anything else?"

"Forty-eight hours of Paris," he answered.

He got them.

GERMAN FOOD RIOT CAUSED BY BUTCHERS

Mob Sweeps Through Streets Plundering Shops.

Berlin, May 5.—A mob gathered in Charlottenburg last night and swept through the streets, plundering two butter shops and smashing signs and windows of a number of other butter shops and meat shops, including the municipal meat shop.

The rioting, which was soon ended, was due chiefly to indignation caused by the discovery that butchers were withholding from sale meat delivered by the city for sale to the poorer people holding meat cards, or had sold it privately at prices exceeding the official maximum.

The police have begun an investigation and already have arrested a number of butchers.

BRADY EXECUTORS PUT ESTATE AT \$87,000,000

Transfer Tax of \$2,637,554 Paid to State Controller.

Albany, May 5.—The first accounting of the executors of the late Anthony N. Brady, of Albany, which was filed in the Surrogate's Court here to-day, values the estate of the "Mole of Wall Street," as the financier was known, at "upward of \$87,000,000."

The transfer tax paid to the State Controller amounted to \$2,637,554.

CHANGE IN TIME NEW YORK CENTRAL

Commencing May 7th, Southwestern Limited will leave New York at 10 P. M. instead of 11 P. M. as at present.

For other changes consult agents—Adv.

PACT REJECTED BY CARRANZA, BORDER HEARS

First Chief Insists on Withdrawal Now, It Is Reported.

OBREGON SILENT ON "PROMISES"

Promoter Dodges Issue of Mexico's Ability to Control Situation.

By ROBERT DUNN.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

El Paso, Tex., May 5.—Carranza has refused to sign the agreement drawn up by Generals Obregon and Scott, according to reports reaching here to-night, but these cannot be confirmed. It is understood that Carranza insists that the only agreement he will accept will be one providing for immediate withdrawal.

Indications, however, point strongly to the First Chief not being in accord with the arrangements made by Obregon, which may preface total failure of the negotiations.

The tension that has been more or less apparent between General Obregon, on the one side, and Generals Scott and Funston, on the other, has been increasing steadily.

It was stated to-night that it is not known when the signing of the tentative agreement, which was to have been accomplished to-day, will take place.

"General, how is it possible for you to promise cooperation with our troops in catching Villa, since you do not control the region where they have been operating?"

This question I asked this morning of General Alvaro Obregon, Carranza's Minister of War, on the rear of his green private car Siquisiva in the Juarez railroad yards. My interpreter was Juan Amador, his sub-secretary of government, lately arrived from Vera Cruz, a darkly elegant gentleman with a rose in the buttonhole of his pepper-and-salt suit. I had just shaken Obregon's left hand, the right arm hanging a limp stump in the sleeve of his neat feldgrau uniform. Now his plump, able face darkened; he gave a tug at his drooping mustache and replied crisply to Amador. But first I had caught him. He had raised his shoulders. Our eyes had met and he suppressed that negative, devil-may-care shrug. It told just what I wanted to know.

Amador Draws a Line.

"That is a matter which the general desires not to discuss," interpreted with a suspicious squint he of the pepper-and-salt suit.

"Ask him," I persisted, "how he can pledge to catch Villa, since there is no distinction between his troops and the bandits in that country, which is in a state of anarchy?"

Amador was still simple or knew enough there to put the question. Only the slightest wince at one corner of his mouth when he had finished told me that he was "tumbling." Obregon's eyes flashed as he retorted. But again I had caught him. He had first tried dissimulation with a laugh, then checked it.

"You must not make such questions," was his reply.

I concluded the question—"and therefore, how his troops, which opposed us from the beginning, can be made to aid us now?"

This time Amador refused to even put the query. Both of them, by their sudden calm of manner and a narrowing of black eyelashes, were "on" that I was touching the crux which makes the late conference agreement fatuous so far as these prime points are concerned—makes it a Mexican hyperbole on their part, and makes us, on our side, dupes who have only agreed to

TEXT OF GERMAN REPLY

Berlin, May 5 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—Following is the text of the note of the German Government in reply to the American note respecting submarine warfare, delivered on Thursday by Gottlieb von Jagow, the Foreign Secretary, to Ambassador Gerard:

The undersigned, on behalf of the Imperial German Government, has the honor to present to His Excellency the Ambassador of the United States, Mr. James W. Gerard, the following reply to the note of April 20 regarding the conduct of German submarine warfare.

The German Government handed over to the proper naval authorities for early investigation the evidence concerning the Sussex as communicated by the Government of the United States. Judging by the results that the investigation has hitherto yielded, the German Government is alive to the possibility that the ship mentioned in the note of April 10 as having been torpedoed by a German submarine is actually identical with the Sussex.

The German Government begs to reserve further communication on the matter until certain points are ascertained which are of decisive importance for establishing the facts of the case. Should it turn out that the commander was wrong in assuming the vessel to be a man-of-war, the German Government will not fail to draw the consequence resulting therefrom.

In connection with the case of the Sussex, the Government of the United States made a series of statements, the gist of which is the assertion that the incident is to be considered but one instance of a deliberate method of indiscriminate destruction of vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations by German submarine commanders.

The German Government must emphatically repudiate the assertion. The German Government, however, thinks it of little avail to enter into details in the present stage of affairs, more particularly as the Government of the United States omitted to substantiate the assertion by reference to concrete facts.

The German Government will only state that it has imposed far-reaching restraints upon the use of the submarine weapon, solely in consideration of neutrals' interests, in spite of the fact that these restrictions are necessarily of advantage to Germany's enemies. No such consideration has ever been shown neutrals by Great Britain and her Allies.

The German submarine forces have had, in fact, orders to conduct the submarine warfare in accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, the sole exception being the conduct of warfare against enemy trade carried on enemy freight ships encountered in the war zone surrounding Great Britain. With regard to these no assurances have ever been given to the Government of the United States. No such assurances are contained in the declaration of February 8, 1916.

The German Government cannot admit any doubt that these orders were given or are executed in good faith. Errors actually occurred. They can in no kind of warfare be avoided altogether. Allowances must be made in the conduct of naval warfare against an enemy resorting to all kinds of ruses, whether permissible or illicit.

But, apart from the possibility of errors, naval warfare, just like warfare on land, implies unavoidable dangers for neutral persons and goods entering the fighting zone. Even in cases where the naval action is confined to ordinary forms of cruiser warfare, neutral persons and goods repeatedly come to grief.

The German Government has repeatedly and explicitly pointed out the dangers from mines that have led to the loss of numerous ships.

The German Government has made several proposals to the Government of the United States in order to reduce to a minimum for American travellers and goods the inherent dangers of naval warfare. Unfortunately, the Government of the United States decided not to accept the proposals. Had it accepted, the Government of the United States would have been instrumental in preventing the greater part of the accidents that American citizens have met with in the meantime.

The German Government still stands by its offer to come to an agreement along these lines.

As the German Government repeatedly declared, it cannot dispense with the use of the submarine weapon in the conduct of warfare against enemy trade. The German Government, however, has now decided to make a further concession, adapting methods of submarine war to the interests of neutrals.

In reaching its decision, the German Government is actuated

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DEMAND MET, BUT ANOTHER ILLEGAL ACT MEANS RUPTURE

LINER BATTLES WITH U-BOATS.

London, May 5.—The British liner Clan Macfayden has arrived in Gravesend from Africa damaged by the gunfire of two German submarines. The steamer returned the fire and it was believed on board that one of the submarines was destroyed.

The steamer reports that the first attack on her was made in the Bay of Biscay, when a submarine fired sixty shots at her at a range of fifty yards. The steamer immediately brought her big gun into action and hit the submarine several times, and, it is believed, sent it down.

Three hours later another submarine fired a torpedo but missed the Clan Macfayden by a few feet.

BREAK PREDICTED BY LONDON PRESS

German Reply an Insult to American Intelligence, Says "The Express."

London, May 6.—The interest with which Germany's reply to the United States was awaited here could hardly have been exceeded in America. All the evening newspapers yesterday printed the note prominently by sections in successive editions. The greatest curiosity was expressed as to the reception of the note by the United States.

The morning newspapers, almost without exception, print editorials on the note and express more or less decided opinions on it.

"It can only mean a break between America and Germany," says "The Daily News." "The phraseology of the German reply, which manifestly was designed to impress the German people with the justice of their cause and to throw the onus of hostile action on America, is in itself sufficient in its refusal to make any concession, to impel the government of a powerful and independent people to action."

"The Times" says it finds nothing in the German note which is likely to prove satisfactory to President Wilson or the American people. The alleged concession contained in it is vague and is made to turn upon conditions which are utterly inadmissible. Moreover, according to the newspaper, there is an insidious attempt to embroil the United States with England and her Allies.

"We fancy," the editorial adds, "that if Germany wishes to avoid a break in relations she will have to give without further shuffling or delay a better and less ambiguous answer to President Wilson's positive demand."

"The Express" characterizes the German reply as "insolent, cynical and disingenuous," and declares it is an ultimatum "because it means that unless the United States attempts to force the Allies to raise the siege of Germany Germans will continue to kill hap-hazard. It is hubbub and an insult to American intelligence."

"Germany has not the means of fighting at sea according to the rules, and therefore claims the right to fight against the rules, and asks the United States to aid and abet her. In effect, Germany says to America: 'If you will refuse to sell munitions to the Allies and if you will help us to break Great Britain's power at sea, we will try to murder any more of your citizens.'"

Move to Embroil Nations.

"The Morning Post" sees in the German note an attempt to prolong the negotiations and to embroil England and America, while completely evading

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New Order to Submarine Commanders All That Is Acceptable.

BERLIN INSISTS AMERICA CURB BRITISH BLOCKADE

President Chagrined at Tenor of Reply—Germany's Good Faith to Be Tested Now by Deeds.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, May 5.—Germany's reply to President Wilson's ultimatum, stating that orders have been issued to her submarines to keep within international law, will prevent a break for the present. While unsatisfactory in many respects, it meets the immediate American demands so far as language goes, officials say. Germany is now to be tested in deeds and it is insisted that one more illegal submarine attack will be followed by the severance of diplomatic relations.

The unofficial text arrived early to-day, and was considered at the Cabinet meeting this morning, and by the State Department, Senators and Representatives. The keenest resentment was expressed at its tone, at the evident attempt to stir up public opinion against the President and at the restrictions with which the concessions are hedged.

President Wilson, it was reported on the highest authority, is greatly chagrined at its general tenor, and so expressed himself before the Cabinet. Nevertheless, his advisers feel that the note offers nothing which would justify an expression of resentment, and since it gives the pledge demanded, must be accepted so long as the actions of German submarines accord with it.

The official text of the note was not received here till late this evening. It will require several hours to decode and prepare it for submission to the President, and he is not likely to complete his study of it till late to-morrow. In the meanwhile no official word comment for publication, though privately they let their opinions be known.

Gist Is in New U-Boat Order.

The thing which makes the note at all acceptable is the statement that the following orders have been issued to the submarine commanders:

"In accordance with the general principle of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives unless the ship attempts to escape or offers resistance."

The most serious objection is taken to the next to the last paragraph of the note, which says that if the United States fails to induce Britain to give up its blockade "the German government will be facing a new situation in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of action."

Others of the many things which have caused resentment are the cavalier dismissal of the charge by President Wilson that Germany has shown bad faith, the reference to the shipment of munitions to the Allies, the charge that the United States could have forced Great Britain to give up her blockade, and that her present insistence that Germany stop killing American citizens is "unneutral."

Tension Still at High Point.

The crisis is not passed, the most optimistic admit. The threat to resume unrestricted submarine warfare unless this country forces concessions from Great Britain, and the careful wording of the orders to sub-

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The Camera's Art

There are photographs and photographs. The Graphic Picture Section to-morrow shows you specimens remarkable for their artistry. It gives you an idea of what can be done with a camera.

Whether you are a camera enthusiast or just a casual "snap-shooter," you will want to get and to keep these seven pages of beautiful reproductions of photographs now to be seen at the New York Camera Club's annual exhibition. They will be an inspiration—and a challenge—to you. Have you told your newsdealer to reserve your copy?

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